

FIG.1

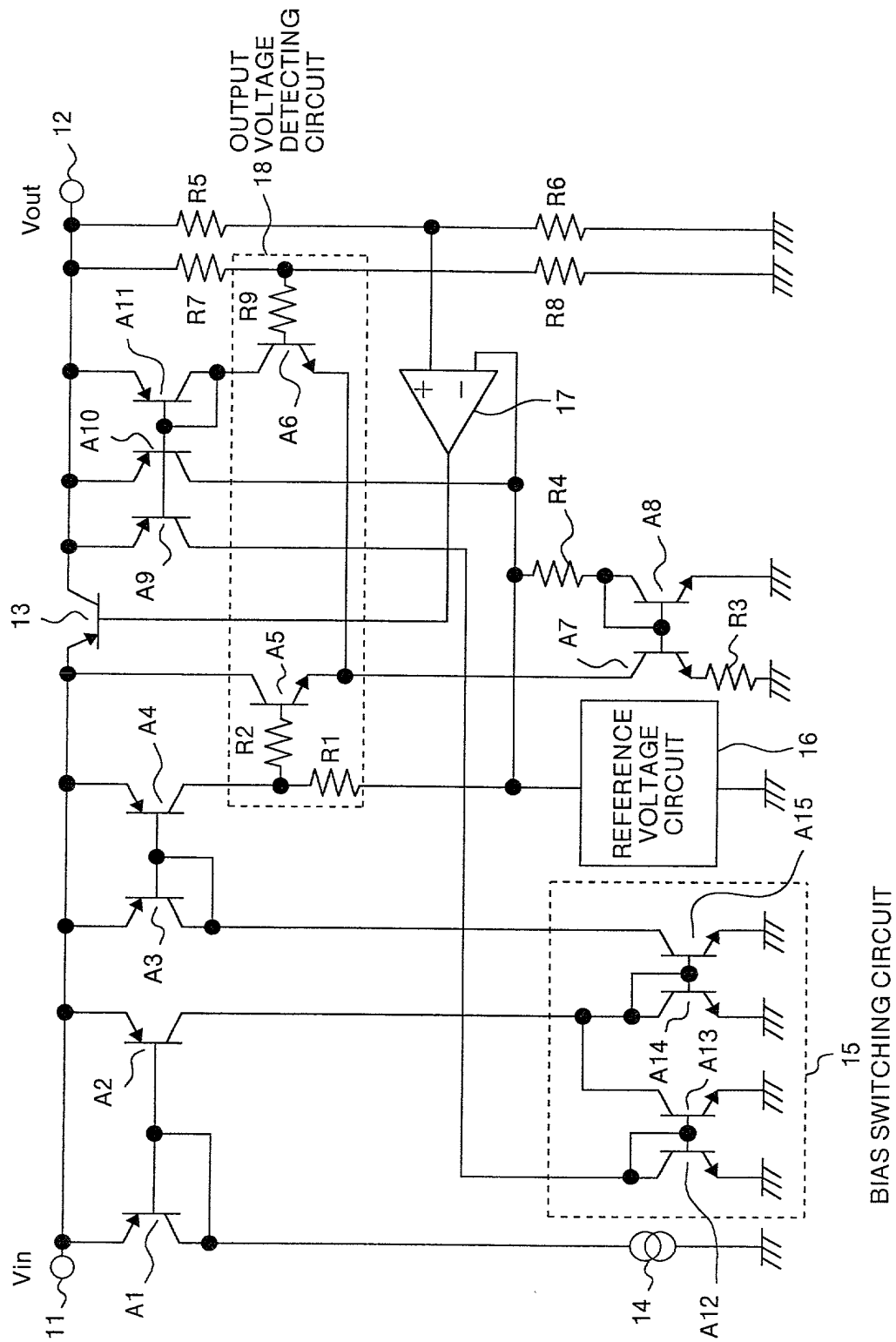


FIG.2  
 BIAS SWITCHING  
 CIRCUIT

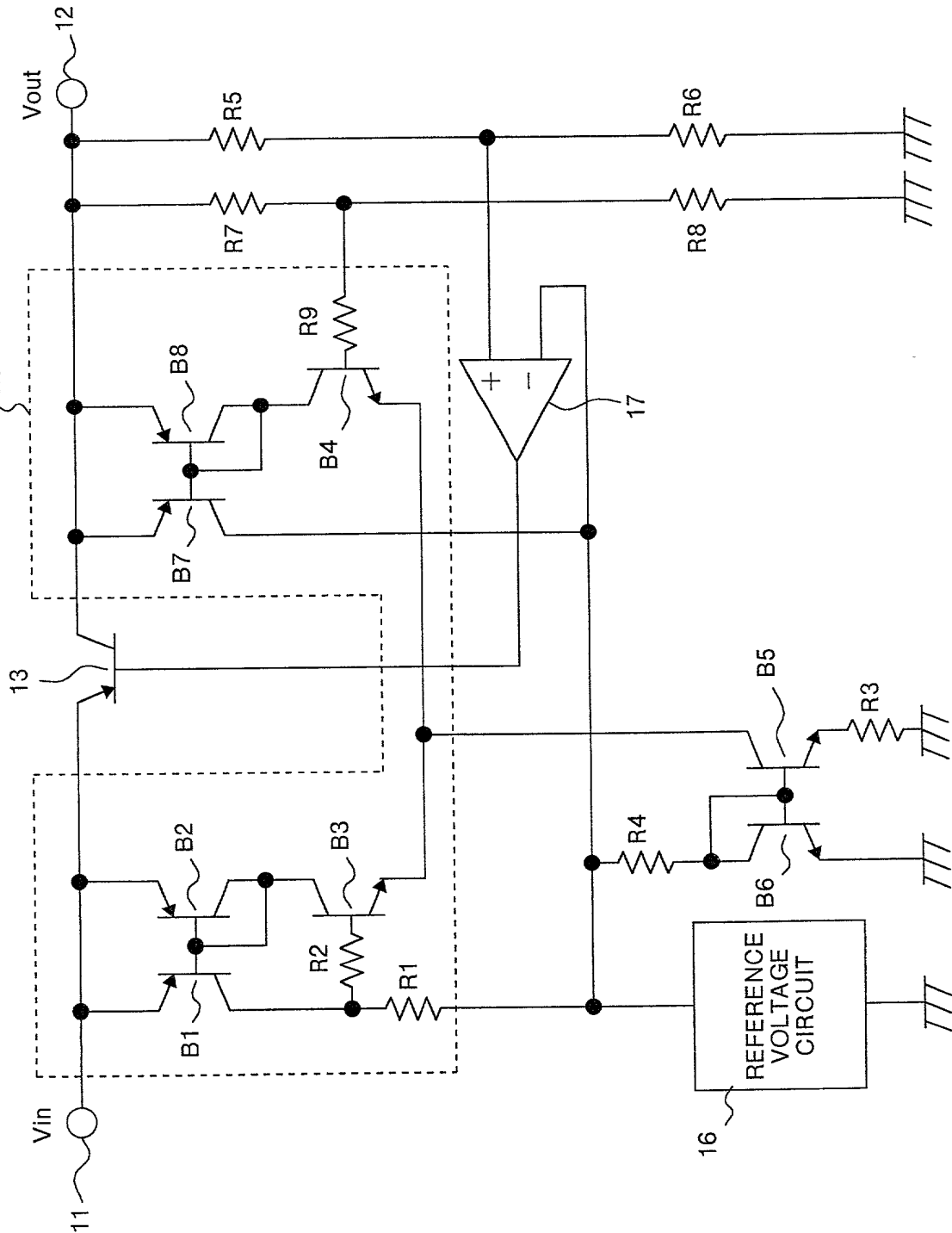
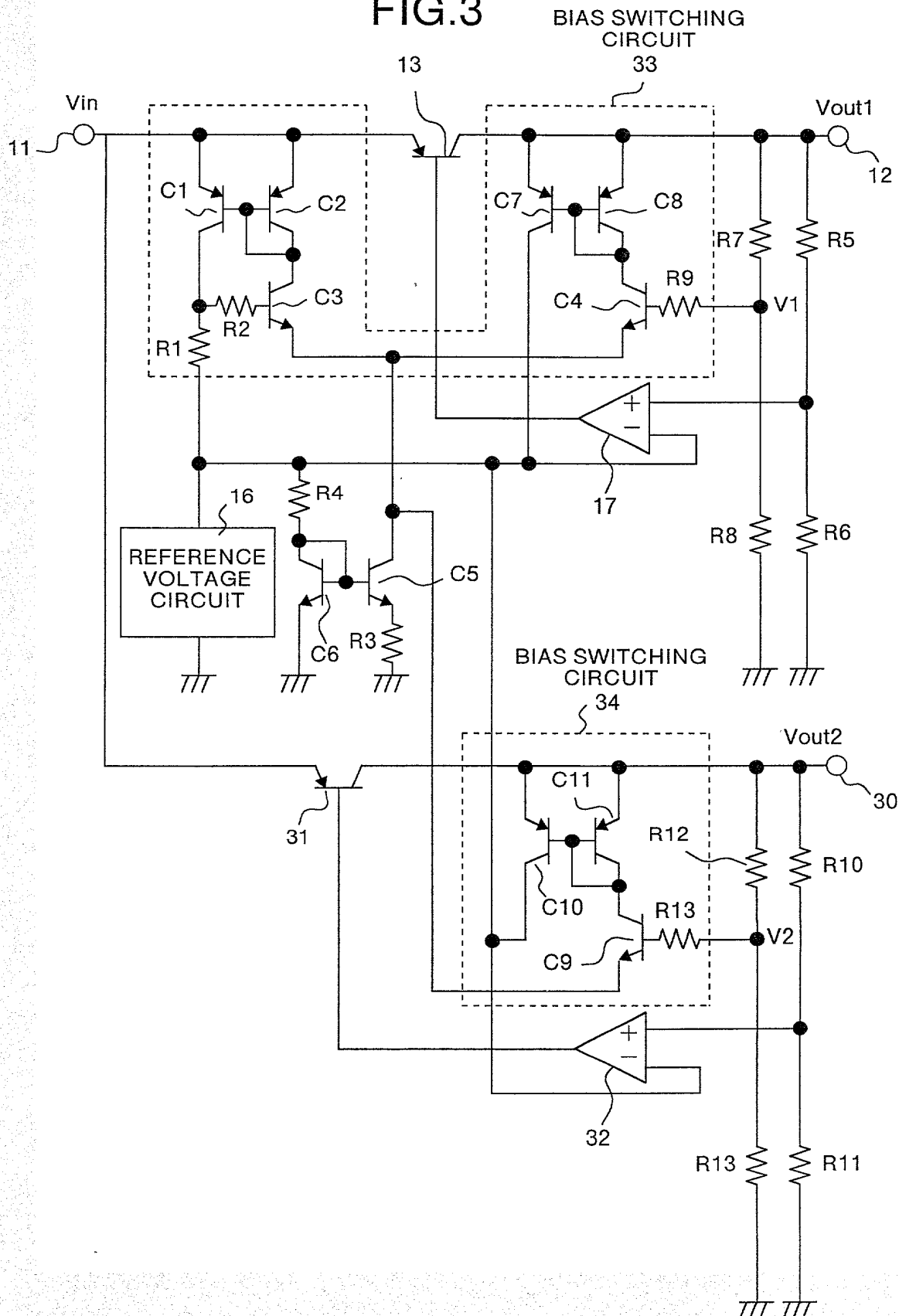


FIG.3



The circuit diagram shows a precision rectifier circuit. The input  $V_{in}$  (11) is connected to a network of diodes  $D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, D8, D9, D10$  and resistors  $R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9$ . A dashed box labeled 40 encloses diodes  $D4, D5$  and resistor  $R2$ , representing the output voltage detecting circuit. A reference voltage circuit (16) is connected to ground and the input line. The output of the detecting circuit is connected to the non-inverting input (+) of an amplifier (17). The amplifier's output is connected to the input line through a switch (13) and to the output  $V_{out}$  (12) through a resistor  $R5$ . Other components include diodes  $D6, D7$  and resistors  $R3, R4, R6, R7, R8, R9$  connected to ground.

FIG.5

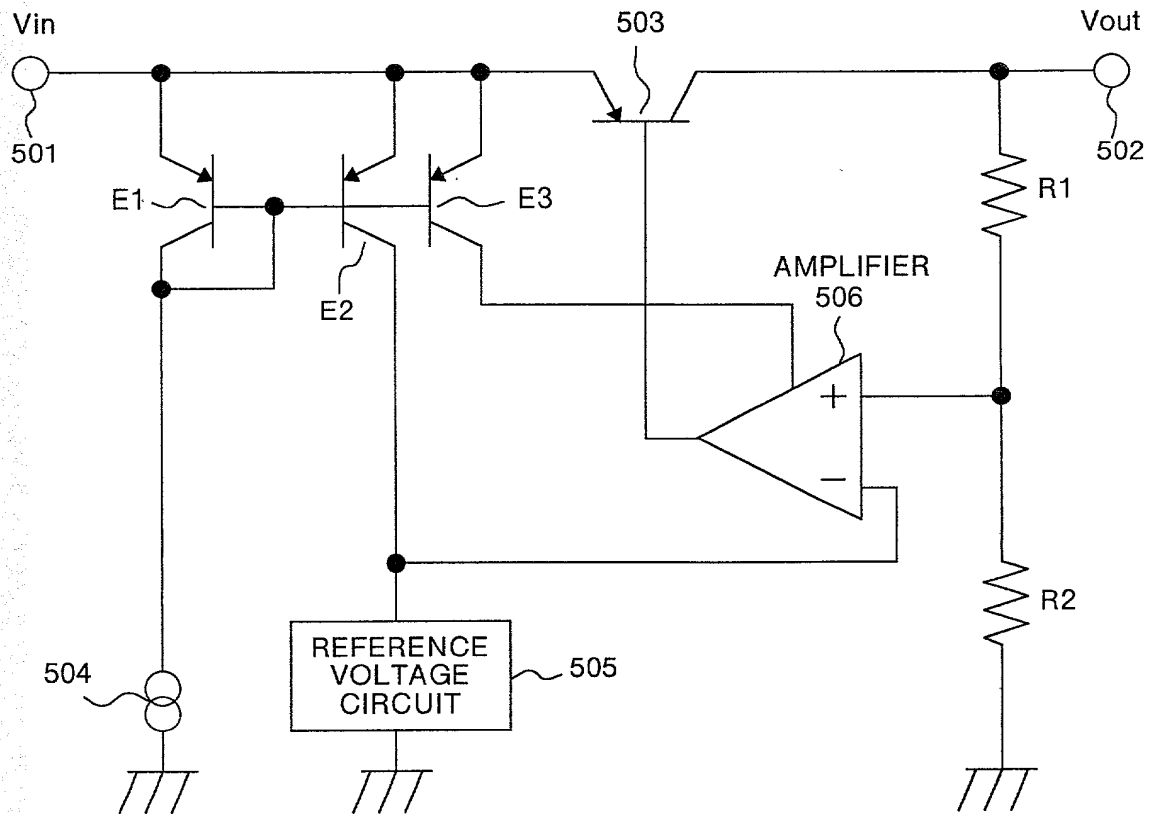


FIG.6

